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no generous consideration for the strugglings and sufferings of humanity, for in these closing parts he points out how the ethical progress of the race is retarded if altruistic actions be not constantly dwelt upon and practiced by all. The beneficent and maleficent effects, both immediate and remote, of man's actions upon himself and fellowmen are treated in a manner at once philosophical and inspiring. His chapter on "Relief of the Poor," contains some timely warnings; and those on political and social beneficence inculcate man's duties to his fellows in no uncertain language. Even though one holds views opposed to Mr. Spencer's, the careful reading of these two masterly volumes must needs make one regard with profound admiration this fearless mariner who has so long opposed the hostile waves of public opinion.

Philadelphia.

FRANK I. HERRIOTT.

Our Indian Protectorate, An Introduction to the Study of the Relations between the British Government and its Indian Feudatories. By CHARLES LEWIS TUPPER. London and New York : Longmans, Green & Co., 1893.

So little is known in the United States concerning the government of India, its history or its present working, that we welcome with pleasure a new work on the subject. The average knowledge of even our educated classes, concerning what we may well call one of the noblest monuments of Anglo-Saxon genius—the organization of India—is indeed indistinct. We believe that the general impression in this country of English rule in India is that it is oppressive and bad. Such an impression only shows our ignorance of the subject, an ignorance which a perusal of the present work will go far to dispel.

Mr. Tupper writes as one thoroughly familiar with the subject with which he deals. This very familiarity, and the fact that he confined himself to the Protectorate in India, renders his work in no sense an elementary treatise. One unfamiliar with the English government, or the main facts of Indian history, must read the text carefully if he would carry away correct ideas. The Indian Protectorate is that part of the territory of the Indian Empire under the rule of native princes, whose authority is upheld by the British government, but over whose acts the English government exercises more or less direct control. According to the official return in 1886, there are 629 of these Feudatory States in India, with a total area of 638,672 square miles, and a population of 65,000,000 of people, or over one-fourth of the entire population of the Empire. The work is a discussion of the relations between these feudatories and the English government, including an historical outline of how these relations were brought

about, with a view to determining the proper general principles to be applied by the Indian government in its dealings with the native governments of the protected States. Mr. Tupper, therefore, has nothing to do with the government of that part of India which is under the exclusive administration of English officials. Neither does he treat of those governments, such as Afghanistan, whose relations to the British government are those of semi-independent powers. The States, with which he deals, are those, which, while having local autonomy under native princes, are strictly dependent on the English government, having no political relations with foreign powers or with each other.

The history of the growth of these protected States is told in an entertaining manner by the author. As we have before pointed out, Mr. Tupper starts with the assumption that a general knowledge of Indian history is possessed by his readers. His own efforts, therefore, are confined to reviewing the important points of that history from a purely political-administrative standpoint. There is no more entertaining, and to Americans no more instructive, chapter than that which describes the annexation of the province of Oudh as a result of the misgovernment of the native prince. The rule of this potentate, Wájid Ali Shah, was upheld by British authority. The vivid picture of the horrible debauchery of the native government of India, and the misery of the people under their own rulers, will here be found graphically depicted, and in the picture we must see the justification of English rule. The history of Oudh is also instructive from the fact that the deposition of the Wájid Ali was the first distinct recognition by the English government, that in upholding the rule of a native prince, they became responsible to the people of the province to protect them from gross misrule, on his part. If such misrule is incurable, as in the case of Oudh, their duty is to depose the local sovereign and rule the country directly by English agents.

To those who are familiar with Indian history, it will be of interest to learn that Mr. Tupper is entirely in accord with the present policy of the Indian government in perpetuating through the Senad the local rule of the native princes over the different principalities of the Protectorate. In other words, that he believes the Protectorate should remain a Protectorate, and not be incorporated into the territory ruled directly by the Indian government. We may say, in explanation, that the Senad is a compact between the Indian government and the native prince, that if his own family dies out, which is very likely to be the case, owing to the barrenness of the women of the higher classes, that he will then be permitted to adopt an heir and thus perpetuate the native rule and

prevent the administration lapsing into the hands of the English. He also, while a strong federalist, approves of the movement toward local autonomy, which is taking place throughout India. The most valuable part of his work, however, is that which impresses upon Englishmen, from whom his readers will be mainly drawn, that while the native princes may be upheld in their government, the English owe a great responsibility to India. This responsibility is that the government of the dependency whether by English agents or native princes should conduce to the welfare and peace and happiness of the natives, and that misrule on the part of the native prince, is no more to be tolerated than the misrule on the part of the British agent.

We recommend Mr. Tupper's work to all those who desire to understand something of the problems with which the members of our race on the other side of the world have to deal, and something of the great work they have accomplished.

Haverford College.

WM. DRAPER LEWIS.

Outlines of Economics. By RICHARD T. ELY, Ph. D. Pp. xii, 432. New York: Hunt & Eaton; Cincinnati: Cranston & Curts. 1893.

The teacher has a perennial interest in the improvement of economic textbooks. Most teachers feel that the books in use at present neither give due emphasis to the different portions of economic theory, nor succeed in arousing that interest which the great problems of the science ought to awaken. The public still has a lingering antipathy to economic science as a result of the controversies of the political economists of the early part of this century; thus all interested in the progress of the science must welcome every endeavor so to restate economic doctrines as to extend their influence to new classes of people.

Dr. Ely's book is the first systematic attempt to present economics in the form which it has been given under the influence of German thought by the recent work of American economists. The ideas of the English school are clearly stated in the books of numerous authors; but, though most teachers still use these excellent manuals to start their classes, each instructor is compelled to supplement the class work by presenting important doctrines not even hinted at in the textbook. Such a method as this must obviously be unsatisfactory, except in the larger universities where the instruction is well differentiated and the students have access to good libraries.

The progress of the science is well indicated by the improvements in the present, as compared with the earlier, edition of Dr. Ely's book.